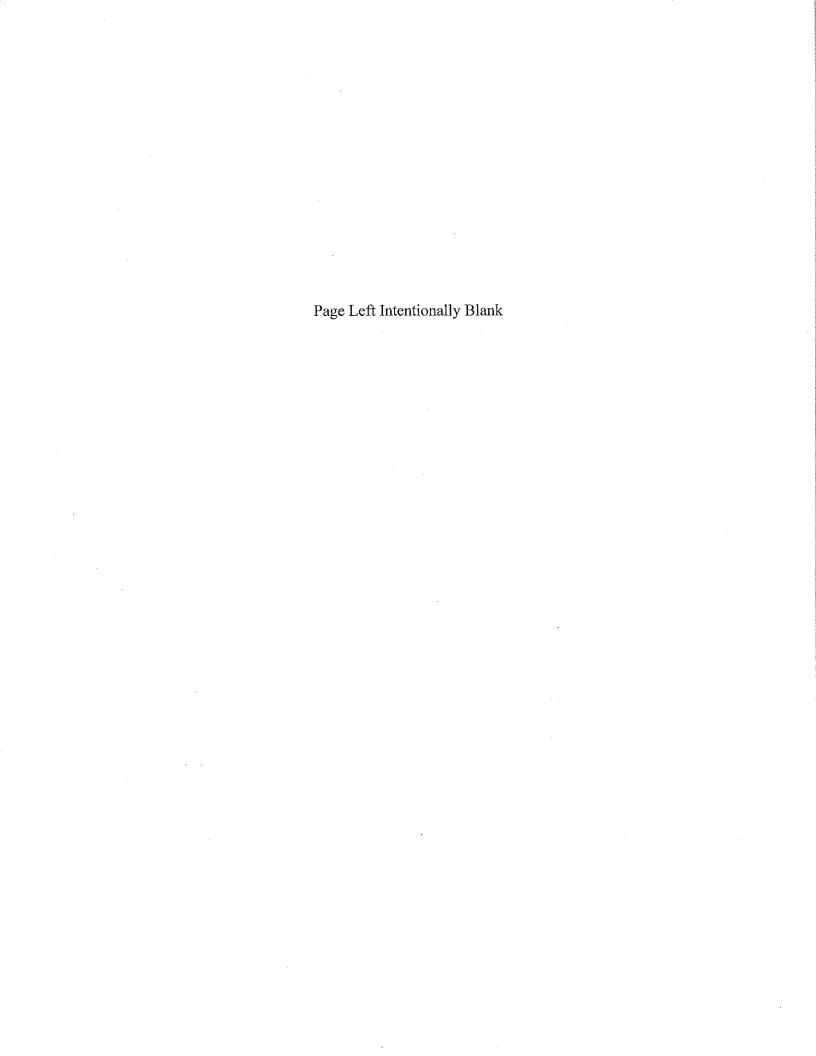
SUPPLEMENTAL FOURTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT FOR TEX TIN CORPORATION SUPERFUND SITE TEXAS CITY, GALVESTON COUNTY, TEXAS



April 2018

Prepared by

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6 Dallas, Texas



Supplemental Fourth Five-Year Review Report Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site EPA ID No. TXD062113329 Texas City, Galveston County, Texas

This memorandum documents the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's performance, determinations, and approval of the Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site (Site) Supplemental Fourth Five-Year Review (FYR) under Section 121(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9621(c), as provided in the attached Supplemental Fourth Five-Year Review Report. This supplemental review is necessary to assess the protectiveness of the implemented remedy for Operable Unit 4; which was inadvertently omitted from the September 25, 2015, Fourth Five Year Review.

Summary of the Supplemental Fourth Five-Year Review Findings

The selected remedy for Operable Unit (OU) 4 included:

- Segmented wave barriers (or rock jetties) totaling 5,200 feet; to minimize future releases of contaminated sediments and marsh sediments. This has reduced exposure to contaminated sediments to ecological receptors
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) to ensure integrity of the segmented wave barriers; and make repairs as necessary.

This remedy was selected to reduce exposure to contaminated sediments for ecological receptors. The completed structure was a four-segment, crushed quarry rock breakwater approximately 5,900 feet in length. The breakwaters are located just east of the shell islands that form the east boundary of Swan Lake. The rock jetties, built to prevent erosion and release of contaminants from the salt marsh area, are functioning as intended. Information from the Texas Parks and Wildlife also indicates that no erosion of the marsh area is occurring, and the marsh has successfully met the goals of the remedy for the site. Five year reviews should be continued to ensure that the remedy remains protective for ecological exposure to contaminated sediment in the long term.

Based on the information available during the supplemental Fourth FYR, the selected remedy for OU 4 is performing as intended, and is protective of human health and the environment.

Actions Needed

Continue to monitor the rock jetties and marsh area to ensure that marsh erosion is not occurring that may release contaminants to the environment.

Determinations

The Tex Tin Corporation site remedy for OU 4 is protective of human health and the environment.

Carl E. Edlund, P.E.

Date

Director, Superfund Division

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6

CONCURRENCES:

SUPPLEMENTAL FOURTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT TEX TIN CORPORATION SUPERFUND SITE EPA ID NO. TXD062113329

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

BHHRA Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COC Contaminant of Concern

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

ERA Ecological Risk Assessment

FYR Five-Year Review

NPL National Priorities List

OU Operable Unit

PRGs Preliminary Remediation Goals
PRPs Potentially Responsible Parties
RAOs Remedial Action Objectives

ROD Record of Decision
TBC To Be Considered

UU/UE Unlimited Use/Unrestricted Exposure

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a Five-Year Review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in five-year review reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing this five-year review pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121(c), consistent with the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)), and considering EPA policy.

This is the supplemental fourth FYR for the Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site. The triggering action for this **statutory** review was the signing of the previous FYR on September 25, 2015. This supplemental FYR has been prepared because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the Operable Unit No. 4 site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE). Given the nature of the remedy, there was uncertainty whether a Five-Year Review was required for OU 4. After further development of EPA policy; the determination was made to perform this supplemental FYR. Also, the Operable Unit will be included in future FYRs. The next site-wide review will be conducted in 2020.

The Site consists of four Operable Units (OUs), one of which includes the Swan Lake Marsh. That Operable Unit is addressed in this FYR. The three OUs that are not addressed in this FYR were addressed in the Fourth Five-Year Review Report signed on September 25, 2015 (EPA 2015b). (References are listed in Appendix A.)

The Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site Five-Year Review was led by Philip Allen of EPA, who is the Remedial Project Manager for the Site. The review began on April 20, 2016.

Site Background

The Site is composed of these four OUs:

- OU 1 former main tin smelter area;
- OU 2 former smelter-related area located east of OU 1, purchased by Amoco Chemical Company (currently BP);
- OU 3 residential area approximately 2,000 feet west and northwest of the former smelter area in the City of La Marque, Texas; and
- OU 4 Swan Lake Marsh Area.

OU 1, OU 2, and OU 4 are within or adjacent to areas of heavy industry such as petrochemical plants and situated in low-lying, flat terrain near Galveston Bay. OU 3 is a residential area near the industrial areas. Future land uses at all OUs are expected to be consistent with recent past uses.

The Swan Lake Marsh Area consists of the area between the hurricane levee and the shell barrier islands separating Swan Lake from Galveston Bay, and includes portions of Swan Lake, its associated salt

marsh habitats, and the Wah Chang Ditch east of Loop 197. The selected remedy for OU 4 consists of segmented wave barriers, which will minimize future releases of contaminated sediments and marsh sediments (see figure in Appendix B). EPA signed the Record of Decision (ROD) for OU 4 on September 27, 2001.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

	SITE I	DENTIFICATION
Site Name: Tex Tin	Corporation	
EPA ID: TXD062	2113329	
Region: 6	State: TX	City/County: Texas City, Galveston County
	S	ITE STATUS
NPL Status: Final		
Multiple OUs? Yes	Has the Yes	e site achieved construction completion?
	RE	VIEW STATUS
Lead agency: EPA [If "Other Federal Agen	cy", enter Agency n	ame]:
Author name (Federal o	or State Project Ma	nager): Philip Allen
Author affiliation: U.S.	EPA Region 6	
Review period: 9/21/20	10 - 9/30/2017	·
Date of site inspection:	8/3/2016	
Type of review: Statutor	У	
Review number: 4	-	
Triggering action date:	9/21/2010	
Due date (five years afte	er triggering action o	late): 9/21/2015

II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

Basis for Taking Action

Metals contamination associated with the former Tex Tin smelter are present at OU 4. The identified Contaminants of Concern (COCs) are aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, silver, tin, and zinc. The contaminants detected in the highest concentrations and identified as primary COCs were chromium, copper, lead, tin, and zinc. OU 4 is a marsh area associated with the Swan Lake ecological system. It is anticipated that it will remain a marsh area in the future. There are no known plans for its future development. The COCs may be affecting sediment-dwelling invertebrate organisms and omnivorous mammals through direct contact with or ingestion of sediment containing metals. The COCs do not pose a threat to human health.

Response Actions

A detailed Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) was conducted for the Swan Lake Salt Marsh area, OU 4, and completed in September 1998 by U.S. EPA. The purpose of the Swan Lake Salt Marsh ERA was to evaluate the risk posed by existing levels of contamination. The ERA included sampling of in-situ water, benthic macroinvertebrates, and sediments. In 1999, additional surface sediment sampling was conducted to further determine the extent of contamination in the salt marsh area. The EPA completed this sampling effort and presented the results in the Final Report for the Tex Tin Site Swan Lake Marsh. The results of this sampling were used to identify the area and volumes of soil contaminated with hazardous substances.

The OU 4 ROD (EPA 2001) described the Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) which included:

- Protect offsite sediment-dwelling invertebrate organisms and omnivorous mammals from direct contact with or ingestion of sediment containing metals at concentrations greater than the remediation goals.
- Prevent release of chemicals from the Swan Lake Salt Marsh to Swan Lake where they would accumulate in sediments or water to levels greater than the remediation goals.
- Prevent direct contact with or human ingestion or inhalation of sediments with metals concentrations greater than the Preliminary Remediation Goals for OU 1.
- Minimize destruction of existing benthic macroinvertebrate ecosystem when addressing the contaminants of concern.

As described in the Record of Decision (ROD), the remedy consisted of segmented wave barriers with length totaling approximately 5,200 feet. The wave barrier core would consist of quarry rock, concrete rubble, or other stable construction materials. The wave barrier core would include a filter fabric and uniformly graded rip-rap along the top and sides. The typical wave barrier section would have a crown width of approximately 8 feet and a 3 (horizontal) to 1 (vertical) slope.

Cleanup levels were not identified in the OU 4 ROD. The contaminant concentrations at OU 4 are not considered highly toxic or mobile and the principal threat wastes for the Site are being treated as part of the OU 1 remedial action at the former smelter facility, which was the original source of OU 4 contamination.

Status of Implementation

EPA achieved Construction Completion for the Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site with the signing of the Closeout Report on September 20, 2004. Construction cleanups have been completed for all four operable units that comprise the Tex Tin Superfund Site, including the wave barriers at OU4 (EPA 2015a). No institutional controls were required under the OU4 ROD.

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST REVIEW

Table 1: Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the Third FYR in 2010

OU#	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
Sitewide	Short-term Protective	The remedy implemented at the Tex Tin Superfund Site protects human health and the environment in the short term. Long-term protectiveness of the remedy will be verified by continued monitoring in OU 1 of the Shallow Transmissive Zone, Medium Transmissive Zone, and Deep Transmissive Zone and in OU2 of the Shallow Transmissive Zone to verify that there is no further degradation of the groundwater outside the OUs boundaries. In addition, continued implementation of institutional controls and the necessary actions to address the issues discussed in this FYR report will be conducted.

OU 4 was not addressed as part of the Third FYR and there were no issues and recommendations associated with OU 4 in the Fourth FYR.

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

Community Notification, Involvement & Site Interviews

An electronic press release was issued by EPA on 12/2/2014, wherein EPA listed 22 Superfund sites undergoing FYRs. The Tex Tin site was among those sites. No additional public notice was made available for this supplemental FYR.

During the primary FYR process leading up to completion of the Fourth FYR, interviews were conducted with parties associated with the Site. Those interviewed included representatives of the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), the Mayor of Texas City, and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The interviews are documented in the Fourth Five-Year Review Report (EPA 2015b). None of them mentioned any concern about OU 4. Additional interviews were not conducted as part of this supplemental five-year review.

Data Review

Data related to OU 4 has not been collected during the last five years. It is not a necessary component of the remedy.

Site Inspection

The inspection of the Site was conducted on 8/3/2016. In attendance were Mr. Philip Allen, EPA Remedial Project Manager; Mr. Bob Piniewski, Project Navigator, representing the PRPs; Dr. Jon Rauscher, EPA risk assessor; Mr. Barry Forsythe, U.S. Fish and Wildlife; Mr. Dan Kirk, Shell Oil Products, Inc.; and Mr. Ted Telisak, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy. The Site Inspection Checklist is included as Appendix C. Photographic documentation of the Site inspection is included as Appendix D.

The condition of the wave barriers was evaluated during the Site inspection. They were found to be in good condition, capable of protecting the shore and marsh area and thereby preventing releases of contaminated sediments.

After the inspection was performed, and before this supplemental FYR was finalized, Hurricane Harvey

hit the Texas Gulf coast. Therefore, it was determined that further analysis was necessary to ensure the integrity of the wave barriers had not been compromised as a result of the hurricane. An extensive analysis was performed in mid-summer of 2018. The analysis revealed that there was no negative impact from the hurricane.

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Remedial Action Performance

The wave barriers are intended to prevent future shore erosion, abating further releases of contaminated ditch sediments and marsh sediments and by reducing exposure to contaminated lake sediments. During the site inspection, the wave barriers were found to be in good condition and capable of functioning as intended.

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels, and RAOs used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Question B Summary:

Changes in Standards and "To Be Considered" (TBC) Requirements

This FYR did not identify newly-promulgated standards or TBCs that would affect the protectiveness of the remedy at OU 4.

Changes in Toxicity and Other Contaminant Characteristics

Risk values identified in the 1998 Final Ecological Risk Assessment are consistent with more recent sediment toxicity data and they are still valid. Toxicity values for risk-based Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) determined for OU 1 soil and sediment have not changed since completion of the OU 1 Amended ROD.

Changes in Risk Assessment Methods

While there have been refinements to the EPA's ecological risk assessment methodology since the 1998 Final Ecological Risk Assessment, none of these changes bear on the protectiveness of the selected remedy. A human health risk assessment was not performed for OU 4 because COC concentrations were below the PRGs determined for OU 1. Since completion of the 1997 Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA), the EPA has updated risk assessment guidance for dermal and inhalation exposures (EPA 2004, 2009). EPA also revised exposure parameters for various human receptors (EPA 2011, 2014). However, many of the exposure parameters presented in the revised guidance are similar to those used in the 1997 BHHRA. A primary change in default exposure parameters that may result in changes is the difference assumed for default body weight. EPA revised the default adult body weight from 70 kg to 80 kg. The increase in default adult body weight would result in lower overall cancer risks and non-cancer hazards for potential COCs. Therefore, changes in human health risk assessment methodology would not affect the protectiveness of the remedy.

Changes in Exposure Pathways

No changes in land use, expected land use, human health and ecological route of exposure and receptors have been identified during this review. There are no newly-identified contaminants or contaminant sources or unanticipated toxic byproducts of the remedy. The physical Site conditions and understanding of the Site conditions have not changed in a way

that could affect the protectiveness of the remedy.

QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

In September 2008, Hurricane Ike made landfall at Galveston Island, a few miles from the Site. As it reached Galveston, Ike was a Category 2 hurricane, with winds of 110 miles per hour and a storm surge of about 15 feet. However, the 2016 review of the condition of the wave barriers found them to be in excellent condition. Various scientific estimates indicate that sea level is rising anywhere from 0.6 inches to 1.4 inches per decade, and accelerated melting of ice caps has been projected to increase sea level by over 4 feet by the end of this century. Nonetheless, in 2016 the tops of the wave barriers were still more than a foot above the surface of the water at the time of the inspection. As yet, there is no indication that hurricanes or rising seas have significantly impacted the protectiveness of the remedy at OU 4, but this could change in the future and therefore periodic monitoring and evaluation should continue. No other information has come to light as part of this FYR that would call into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Lssues/Recommendations
OU(s) without Issues/Recommendations Identified in the FYR:
OU 4

VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

	Protectiveness Statement
Protectiveness Determination: Protective	Operable Unit 4
Protectiveness Statement:	

The remedy at OU 4 currently protects human health and the environment because it prevents erosion of the barrier islands, the shore, and the marsh areas, thereby preventing releases of contaminated sediments. Continued protectiveness of the remedy should be verified through periodic monitoring of the condition of the wave barriers and inspection to verify there has been no significant erosion of the Swan Lake Salt Marsh.

VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next site-wide five-year review report for the Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site will be completed by September 25, 2020, five years after the signature of the last Five-Year Review report.

APPENDIX A - REFERENCE LIST

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2001. *Record of Decision. Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site, Operable Unit No. 4, Galveston County, Texas City, Texas. Site ID #TXD062113329.* September.

EPA. 2015a. Site Status Summary. Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site. Texas City, Galveston County, Texas. August. https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0602105

EPA. 2015b. Fourth Five-Year Review Report for Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site. Texas City, Galveston County, Texas. September.

APPENDIX B – SITE FIGURE





Tex Tin Corporation Superfund Site Texas City, Galveston County, Texas

Figure 1 Site Map

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APPENDIX C – SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Please note that "O&M" is referred to throughout this checklist. At sites where Long-Term Response Actions are in progress, O&M activities may be referred to as "system operations" since these sites are not considered to be in the O&M phase while being remediated under the Superfund program.

Five-Year Review Site Inspection Checklist (Template)

(Working document for site inspection. Information may be completed by hand and attached to the Five-Year Review report as supporting documentation of site status. "N/A" refers to "not applicable.")

I. SITE INF	ORMATION
Site name: TEX TIN OU 4	Date of inspection: 3 AUGUST 2016
Location and Region: Texas City, TX Region	EPA ID: TXD 062113329
Agency, office, or company leading the five-year review: EPA Region 6	Weather/temperature: Clear 95°F
G Access controls G	Monitored natural attenuation Groundwater containment Vertical barrier walls
Attachments: G Inspection team roster attached II. INTERVIEWS	(Check all that apply)
. O&M site manager	
Name Interviewed G at site G at office G by phone Phon Problems, suggestions; G Report attached	Title Date
*	
O&M staffName	Title Date

Agency			
ContactName	Title	Date	Dhama
Problems; suggestions; G Report attached	11116		Phone
Agency			_
ContactName			
Problems; suggestions; G Report attached	Title	Date	Phone
Agency			
ContactName	Title	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	-
Problems; suggestions; G Report attached	1 III C	Date	Phone
Agency	•		-
ContactName	Title	Date	
Problems; suggestions; G Report attached		Date	Phone
Other interviews (optional) G Report attached	L	·	
			<u> </u>
			·

	III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS &	X	Orno verified (oneck an that app	ory)
i.	O&M Documents				
	G O&M manual		Readily available	G Up to date	G N/A
	G As-built drawings		Readily available	G Up to date	
	G Maintenance logs Remarks	G	Readily available	G Up to date	g N/A
	Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan		G Readily available		g N/A
-	G Contingency plan/emergency response Remarks	•	G Readily available		G N/A
	O&M and OSHA Training Records Remarks	G	Readily available	G Up to date	g N/A
	Donate and Comics Assessed				
•	Permits and Service Agreements G Air discharge permit	G	Readily available	G Up to date	g N/A
	G Effluent discharge		Readily available	G Up to date	G N/A
	G Waste disposal, POTW		Readily available	G Up to date	G N/A
	G Other permits		Readily available	G Up to date	g N/A
	Gas Generation Records G Rea	adily a	vailable G Up to	odate G N/A	1
	Settlement Monument Records Remarks	G	Readily available	G Up to date	g N/A
	Groundwater Monitoring Records Remarks	G l	Readily available	G Up to date	g N/A
,	Leachate Extraction Records Remarks	G I	Readily available	G Up to date	g N/A
	Discharge Compliance Records				
	G Air	G F	Readily available	G Up to date	c እ፤/ ላ
	G Water (effluent) Remarks		Readily available	G Up to date	g N/A g N/A
					

	1 V	IV. O&M COSTS		
e H H y	O&M Organization G State in-house G PRP in-house G Federal Facility in-house G Other	G Contractor for State G Contractor for PRP G Contractor for Fede		
	G Funding mechanism/agreemer Original O&M cost estimate	to date it in place G B		s
	From To Date Date From To Date Date From To Date Date From To Date Date From To Date Date	Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost Total cost	G Breakdown attached	
	Unanticipated or Unusually Hi Describe costs and reasons: V. ACCESS AND INST			
Fer	neing	A.A.	OLO G Applicable STVA	
	Fencing damaged G Loc Remarks	ation shown on site map	G Gates secured	g N/A
Otl	ner Access Restrictions			131
	Signs and other security measu Remarks	res G Location sh	own on site map G N/A	

C. Institutional Controls (ICs)			
Implementation and enforcement Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced		G No G No	g N/A g N/A
Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by) Frequency Responsible party/agency			
Contact Title	D	ate	Phone no.
Reporting is up-to-date Reports are verified by the lead agency	G Yes	G No	g N/A g N/A
Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been met Violations have been reported Other problems or suggestions: G Report attached		G No G No	g N/A g N/A
Adequacy G ICs are adequate G ICs are inade Remarks	quate	200	g N/A
D. General			
1. Vandalism/trespassing G Location shown on site map G Nov Remarks	vandalisn	ı evident	
2. Land use changes on site GN/A Remarks			
3. Land use changes off siteG N/A Remarks			
VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS			
A. Roads G Applicable N/A			
1. Roads damaged G Location shown on site map G Road Remarks	ds adequa	nte	g N/A

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-1	Remarks				
*					
	P				
	· 				
	VII. LA	NDFILL COVERS G Applicable	N/A		
L	andfill Surface	A			
	Settlement (Low spots)	G Location shown on site map	G Settlement not evident		
	Areal extent	Depth			
	Remarks	X II			
	Cracks	G Location shown on site map	G Cracking not evident		
		dths Depths			
	Remarks				
•	Erosion Areal extent	G Location shown on site map Depth	G Erosion not evident		
	Remarks_	-Dopui			
	Holes	G Location shown on site map	G Holes not evident		
	Areal extent	Depth			
æ	Remarks				
	Vegetative Cover G G	Grass G Cover properly establi	ished G No signs of stress		
	G Trees/Shrubs (indicate size a	and locations on a diagram)			
	Remarks				
	Alternative Cover (armored rock, concrete, etc.) G N/A				
8	Remarks				
	Bulges	G Location shown on site map	G Bulges not evident		
	Areal extent	Height			
	Remarks		La contra de la contra del la contra del la contra del la contra de la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del la contra de		

8.	Wet Areas/Water Damage	G Wet areas/water damage not evident
	G Wet areas	G Location shown on site map Areal extent
	G Ponding	G Location shown on site map Areal extent
	G Seeps	G Location shown on site map Areal extent
l	G Soft subgrade	G Location shown on site map Areal extent
	Remarks	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
9.	Slope Instability G Slides Areal extent Remarks	G Location shown on site map G No evidence of slope instability
	Donald C. C.	
В.	Benches G Applicable (Horizontally constructed mound in order to slow down the velocit channel.)	G N/A Is of earth placed across a steep landfill side slope to interrupt the slope by of surface runoff and intercept and convey the runoff to a lined
i.	Flows Bypass Bench Remarks	G Location shown on site map G N/A or okay
2.	Bench Breached G Loc Remarks	ation shown on site map G N/A or okay
3.	Bench Overtopped . Remarks	G Location shown on site map G N/A or okay
C. 1	Letdown Channels G Applicable (Channel lined with erosion contractions side slope of the cover and will all landfill cover without creating erosions.)	G N/A ol mats, riprap, grout bags, or gabions that descend down the steep low the runoff water collected by the benches to move off of the osion gullies.)
1.	Settlement G Loc Areal extent Remarks	ation shown on site map G No evidence of settlement Depth
2.	Material type	ation shown on site map G No evidence of degradation Areal extent
3.	Erosion G Loca Areal extent Remarks	ation shown on site map G No evidence of erosion Depth

4.	Undercutting G Location shown on site map G No evidence of undercutting Areal extent Depth Remarks	
5.	Obstructions Type G No obstructions G Location shown on site map Areal extent Size Remarks	
6.	Excessive Vegetative Growth G No evidence of excessive growth G Vegetation in channels does not obstruct flow G Location shown on site map Areal extent Remarks	
D. C	over Penetrations G Applicable G N/A	
1.	Gas Vents G Active G Passive G Properly secured/lockedG Functioning G Routinely sampled G Good condition G Evidence of leakage at penetration G Needs Maintenance G N/A Remarks	
2.	Gas Monitoring Probes G Properly secured/lockedG Functioning G Routinely sampled G Good condition G Evidence of leakage at penetration G Needs Maintenance G N/A Remarks	
3.	Monitoring Wells (within surface area of landfill) G Properly secured/lockedG Functioning G Routinely sampled G Good condition G Evidence of leakage at penetration G Needs Maintenance G N/A Remarks	
4.	Leachate Extraction Wells G Properly secured/lockedG Functioning G Routinely sampled G Good condition G Evidence of leakage at penetration G Needs Maintenance G N/A Remarks	
5.	Settlement Monuments G Located G Routinely surveyed G N/A Remarks	

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		··
E.	Gas Collection and Treatme	nt G Applicable	g N/A	
1.	Gas Treatment Facilitie G Flaring G Good condition Remarks	G Thermal destruction	G Collection for reuse	
2.	Gas Collection Wells, Iv G Good condition Remarks	Ianifolds and Piping G Needs Maintenance		
3.		es (e.g., gas monitoring of G Needs Maintenance	adjacent homes or building G N/A	(s)
F.	Cover Drainage Layer	G Applicable	g N/A	
1.	Outlet Pipes Inspected Remarks	G Functioning	g N/A	
2.	Outlet Rock Inspected Remarks	G Functioning	g N/A	
G.	Detention/Sedimentation Po	nds G Applicable	g N/A	
1.	Siltation Areal extent G Siltation not evident Remarks		· ·	G N/A
2.	G Erosion not evident	xtentDe	•	
3.	Outlet Works Remarks	G Functioning G N/A		
4.	Dam Remarks	G Functioning G N/A		

				OSH ER 140. 9333 7-03B-F
н. в	tetaining Walls	G Applicable	g N/A	
ŧ.	Deformations Horizontal displacement_ Rotational displacement_ Remarks_		Vertical displac	G Deformation not evident ement
2.	Degradation Remarks	G Location show	n on site map	G Degradation not evident
I. Pe	rimeter Ditches/Off-Site Dis	scharge	G Applicable	g N/A
1.	Siltation G Locat Areal extent Remarks	ion shown on site Depth		not evident
2.	Vegetative Growth G Vegetation does not imp Areal extent Remarks	pede flow Type	п on site map	g N/A
3.	Erosion Areal extent Remarks	Depth		G Brosion not evident
4.	Discharge Structure Remarks	G Functioning	g N/A	
	VIII. VERT	ICAL BARRIEF	R WALLS G	Applicable G N/A
1.	Areal extent	G Location shows Depth	<u> </u>	G Settlement not evident
2.	Performance Monitoring G Performance not monito Frequency Head differential Remarks	red	G Evid	ence of breaching

	IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES G Applicable N/A
A. G	roundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps, and Pipelines G Applicable G N/A
1.	Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing, and Electrical G Good condition G All required wells properly operating G Needs Maintenance G N/A Remarks
2.	Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances G Good condition G Needs Maintenance Remarks
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment G Readily available G Good condition G Requires upgrade G Needs to be provided Remarks
B. Sı	erface Water Collection Structures, Pumps, and Pipelines G Applicable G N/A
1.	Collection Structures, Pumps, and Electrical G Good condition G Needs Maintenance Remarks
2.	Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes, and Other Appurtenances G Good condition G Needs Maintenance Remarks
	å x
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment G Readily available G Good condition G Requires upgrade G Needs to be provided Remarks

				7-00-1,000-1,
C.	Treatment System	G Applicable	g Ñ/A	
1.	Treatment Train (Cl G Metals removal G Air stripping G Filters G Additive (e.g., chell G Others G Good condition G Sampling ports proj G Sampling/maintena: G Equipment properly G Quantity of grounds G Quantity of surface Remarks	G Oil/o G Carb ation agent, flocculer. G Need erly marked and fun nee log displayed and identified vater treated annually	water separation on adsorbers at) Is Maintenance ctional I up to date	
2.	Electrical Enclosures G N/A G G Remarks	ood condition	y rated and functional G Needs Maintenan	
3.	Tanks, Vaults, Stora G N/A G G Remarks	e Vessels eod condition	G Proper secondary	containment G Needs Maintenance
4.	G N/A G G		G Needs Maintenand	ce
5.	Treatment Building(s G N/A G G G Chemicals and equip Remarks	od condition (esp. re		G Needs repair
6.	Monitoring Wells (pur G Properly secured/loc G All required wells lo Remarks	kedG Functioning cated G Need	G Routinely sampled Maintenance	1 G Good condition G N/A
D. N	Aonitoring Data			,
I,	Monitoring Data G Is routinely	submitted on time	G Is of acceptab	le quality
2.	Monitoring data sugges G Groundwater plume		ed G Contaminant of	concentrations are declining

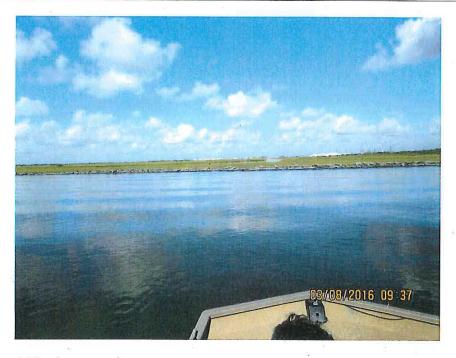
Monitored Natural Attenuation
Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) G Properly secured/lockedG Functioning G Routinely sampled G Good condition G All required wells located G Needs Maintenance G N/A Remarks
X. OTHER REMEDIES
If there are remedies applied at the site which are not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction.
XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS
Implementation of the Remedy
Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is to accomplish (i.e., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emission, etc.). Wove parriers are intended to minimize future release at contaminated sediments and marsh sediments by protecting Swan Lake from waves associated with storms or hurricanes. The parriers are in excellent condition and they are capable of performing as intended.
Adequacy of O&M
Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy. No Q&M procedures have been conducted. They have not been needed. The remedy remains protective currently and for the long term.

C.	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems		
	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs, that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future. There was no indication that repairs are needed. Wave barriers with stood turricane Tke (2008) a category 2 hurricane that made landfall at Gelveston, with no apparent damage. Protectiveness does not seem likely to be compromised in the future, even with little of no O&M and no repairs.		
D.	Opportunities for Optimization		
	Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy. Remedy seems optimal as is because it remains protective without ORM and/or repairs.		

X. OTHER REMEDIES

There are five wave barriers protecting Swan Lake from waves off of Galveston Bay, including one that was built by others and four that were built as part of the OU 4 remedy (see map in Supplemental FYR Appendix B). The wave barriers are breakwaters or jetties, each 1,000 to 1,800 feet long. The barriers are founded on the bottom of the bay in water that is less than 10 feet deep and they extend upward to the water surface. They have wide bases tapering to a width of about 10 feet wide at the top. They are constructed of piled-up riprap rocks, with each rock having minimum dimensions of approximately 2 or 3 feet. The rocks appear to have remained in their original configuration, with a flat surface on the top of each barrier and continuous uniform grade breaks where the tops meet the slopes angling into the water. No rocks appear to have been broken or removed since construction was completed, and there is no evidence of uneven settling along the length of the barriers. The barriers serve as perches for birds and the rocks have collected only minimal amounts of debris.

APPENDIX D - PHOTOGRAPHS

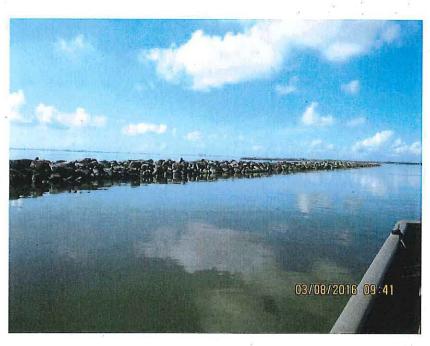


Photograph No. 1

Description: Preexisting (northernmost) wave barrier at north edge of Swan Lake, with

Swan Lake marsh beyond.

Date: 8/3/2016 Direction of View: West

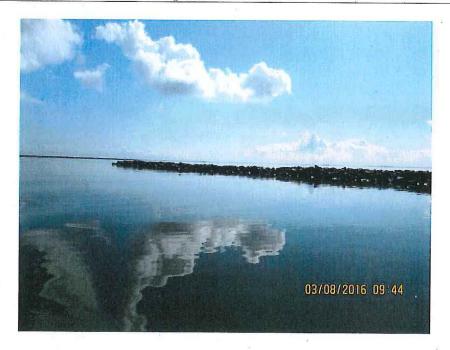


Photograph No. 2

Description: Shoreward side of first wave barrier.

Date: 8/3/2016

Direction of View: South



Photograph No. 3

Description: Shoreward side of second wave barrier.

Date: 8/3/2016

Direction of View: Northeast



Photograph No. 4

Description: Swan Lake Marsh.

Date: 8/3/2016

Direction of View: Northwest



Photograph No. 5

Description: Shoreward side of third wave barrier.

Date: 8/3/2016 Direction of View: Southeast



Photograph No. 6

Description: North side of fourth (southernmost) wave barrier, with Swan Lake Marsh in

background and Malone Superfund Site beyond.

Date: 8/3/2016 Direction of View: Southwest

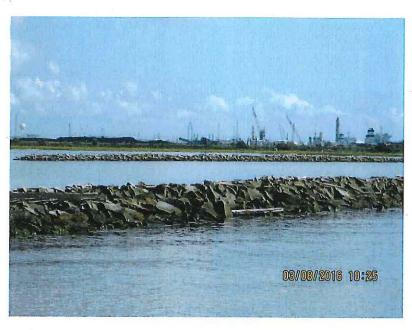


Photograph No. 7

Description: South side of southernmost (fourth) wave barrier, third wave barrier in the

background Date: 8/3/2016

Direction of View: Northeast



Photograph No. 8

Description: Bay side of third wave barrier, second wave barrier in the distance, Swan

Lake Marsh beyond.

Date: 8/3/2016 Direction of View: North